

Business Notices.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
which will burn in fire, and never fail to protect their contents from the ravages of fire.
These safes, secured by our
L. B. BELLY LOCK,
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th Sts.
S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, hereby in-
forms his friends and customers that he has received his
share of the profits from the sale of the safes above to his
NEW YORK, where he will devote his whole time to the
business of selling and repairing safes, and will be
pleased to receive the orders of his friends and customers.
S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th Sts.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRIPOPHOBIOUS
to the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleaning
Gentle, Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers
throughout the world.

A LADY, who has been cured of great nervous
debility after many years of illness, desires to make known to
her fellow sufferers the sure means of relief. Address, enclosing
stamp, to pay return postage,
Mrs. MARY P. DOWD, Boston, Mass.,
and the prescription will be sent free by post paid.

HYPO-PROPHOSPHATE OF LIME
HYPO-PROPHOSPHATE OF SODA,
For sale by
No. 241 Canal St., near City Hall.

COUGHS—COUGHS—COUGHS—Recommended by
the Faculty, the celebrated French and Italian Physicians,
Caldes, Astoria, Ore., for sale at all Druggists and Confectioners.
EUGENE DUPUY, Agent,
No. 69 Broadway, corner Houston St.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at
this office.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
J. PRYOR, Duffie, New York, writes: "What State?"
Subscribers, in sending us names, frequently omit to men-
tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the
name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Always
mention the name of the Post-Office and State.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What-
ever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the
name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-
tion, but as a guarantee of its good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

London Agency.
Messrs. SAMSON LOW, SON & CO., No. 47 Leadenhall Hill, Lon-
don, are authorized to receive subscriptions to THE TRIBUNE.

THACKERAY'S "VIRGINIANS."
Part III of this interesting new novel is given com-
plete in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this morning,
reprinted from a London copy received last night by
the mail of the Atlantic. As this story is also re-
printed in Harper's Magazine, it is, perhaps, proper to
caution the public that in that periodical the language
of Thackeray is altered to suit the purposes of its
publishers, a fact which they have boldly avowed.

"The Virginians" will be found unaltered in
this day's Evening Edition of THE DAILY TRIBUNE,
price 2 cents, as well as in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIB-
UNE.
Boston Journal please copy.

The following comparative statement of receipts for
subscriptions to THE WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY
TRIBUNE for the last week, shows a small gain in fa-
vor of this year, notwithstanding the hard times:
Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857, \$10,826 25
Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858, 10,736 97
Increase, \$89 28
Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this
week should be handed in to-day or early to-morrow.
Price, \$1 a line.

Last night, Ald. Clancy appointed as the Com-
mittee on Franchise, Adams, Stevens and Owens.
We have very little faith that they will or can ever
unmask the knaveries perpetrated under the cover
of the municipal government; but if they will go to
work in earnest, they should have every assistance
from the people to counteract the thousands of ob-
structions which will be thrown in their way by the
interested parties.

There have been several propositions recently
meeted in the Common Council for the improve-
ment of the Rue pavement. The latest is to take
it up, break the stones into much smaller cubes
and relay it so that it will present a surface similar
to the Belgian pavement. This seems practicable,
and, as something must be done, it would be worth
while to try a block or two at once, and in a few
weeks we might determine as to the propriety of
brecking up the whole street. The work would be
of essential benefit to stone-masons in these dull
times.

In the SENATE yesterday, Mr. Harlan of Iowa in-
troduced a bill granting lands to that State for a
railroad. A resolution calling for a statement of
the number of troops stationed in Kansas for each
quarter from the 1st of January, 1855, offered by
Mr. Chandler of Wisconsin, was adopted. A bill
authorizing the acceptance by persons who were
engaged in the search for Sir John Franklin of
medals presented them by the British Government,
was passed. The special order of the day (the
Kansas question) was then taken up. Mr. Hale of
New-Hampshire spoke strongly in opposition to
the Lecompton scheme, which he did not agree
with Mr. Douglas in regarding as an infraction of
the principles of "Popular Sovereignty" embodied
in the Nebraska bill, but as their consummation—
the natural fruit of the tree planted by Mr. Dou-
glas and his coadjutors. Mr. Hale was about to
speak concerning the Dred Scott decision, but gave
way to a motion to go into Executive Session, after
which the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Speaker Orr has appointed
a Committee to investigate the alleged expendi-
tures of Lawrence, Stone & Co., to procure the
tariff modification of last Session.

Messrs. BENJAMIN STANTON of Ohio, Republican.
SYDNEY MONROE of Alabama, Dem.
JOHN C. KUNKEL of Pennsylvania, R. pub.
AUGUSTUS B. WRIGHT of Georgia, Dem.
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL of New York, Dem.

This is a highly respectable Committee. All the
Democrats are new Members. In the similar case
last Session, Mr. Banks appointed two Republi-
cans, two Democrats and one American, giving his
political opponents a majority of the Committee.
We have no reason to doubt that the investigation
now initiated will be earnest and thorough, and we
trust all the Members will be actuated by a desire
to elicit truth and subvert the ends of justice
rather than to make party capital. And, as the
Press was credited in the House with the inciting
of this investigation, we trust special attention
will be given to the item of \$8,000, alleged to
have been paid to certain Newspapers of this City.
A large number of bills were introduced and re-
ferred, among which were a Homestead bill, a
French Spoliation bill, an International Copyright
bill, a bill establishing a Branch Mint in this city,
and one repealing the fishing bounties. Mr. Camp-
bell offered a joint resolution empowering the
President to open negotiations, looking to the acqui-
sition of Canada and Nova-Scotia. Mr. Giddings
offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth the
injustice and wrongfulness of the Dred Scott decision,
and Mr. Humphrey Marshall a resolution that the
Constitution be so amended as to entitle only
native-born citizens and those naturalized under
the general law to vote. To the introduction of

both objection was made. A resolution instructing
the Judiciary Committee to consider the expedi-
ency of taking measures to restrain the immigration
of foreign paupers and criminals, and a resolution
providing for the appointment of a select Com-
mittee of five to inquire into the official conduct of the
late Doorkeeper of the House, were adopted. A
bill to apportion the clerks and messengers to the
several Executive Departments among the several
States and Territories was still under consideration
when the House adjourned.

The Legislature of New-York convened two weeks
since, yet up to this hour no organization of the
Assembly has been effected. If those "Americans"
who were elected by "Republican" votes, and
would not have been chosen without those votes,
could act as a large portion of their supporters un-
doubtedly believed they would act when they voted
for them, the House would be organized forthwith;
or if all the "Americans" would coalesce with the
Democrats and divide the offices of the House, as a
majority of them are eager and have voted to do,
there would be an organization this evening. We
trust the nine "Americans" will go into the House
this evening resolved to take one or the other
of these courses—we care little which. It is too
bad that their united and their divided action should
like serve to keep the House disorganized and the
Legislature paralyzed.

The Republicans are blamed by certain journals
for not accepting the half-loaf proffered them by
the Americans. One excellent reason for their
declining it is this: The Republican candidate for
Clerk, whom this arrangement would throw out,
happens to have been born in some other country
than our own. He was the Clerk last year, and is
known to be honest, capable and worthy. If the
Republicans were to drop him in favor of an
"American," by arrangement with the third party,
it would be widely proclaimed that they did so
because he was a "foreigner"—that they had ac-
cepted the proscription of Americanism.
This would be false, but it would nevertheless be
persisted in and believed. The Republican cause
has now a sufficient load of unjust odium to sus-
tain, without assuming this burden.

The Republicans have been willing from the out-
set to adopt the Plurality rule, and let the highest
number of votes elect each officer of the House.
This was the rule adopted by the Federal House of
Representatives in 1849-50, under which Howell
Cobb (now Secretary of the Treasury) was chosen
Speaker, with Democrats for most if not all the
minor offices. It was again adopted by the last
House, and a Republican Speaker, an American
Clerk, a Democratic Printer and Sergeant-at-
Arms chosen under it, with minor officers semi-
Republican, semi-Know-Nothing. It is the
only fair and just rule for such cases; and
we wish it were made a portion of the parlia-
mentary law of the country, that, whenever two
bills for an elective officer of any legislative
body shall have failed to effect a choice, a plurality
shall elect on the next, and (in case of a tie) on
every succeeding vote. This is a rule equal and
just to all parties, and calculated to save much
valuable time. We are proud of having belonged
to the Whig party, which gave seven-eighths of the
votes by which it was carried at Washington in
'49-50 (though it then enured to the immediate
benefit of their opponents), and to the Republican
party, which steadily supported it in 1855-6. It
ought to have been adopted the first day of the
Session at Albany, and made perpetual, so far as
common consent could give it perpetuity. Then
if the two weaker parties choose to combine in any
case and overpower the strongest, they can do so;
if not, the strongest party takes the organization,
as it should.

We trust the Republicans will to-night again
urge the Plurality rule, and take a vote on it; if
beaten, we should greatly prefer that three or four
of them should withhold their votes, and let the
Alford and Wilson coalition prevail, if it can
once more rally the votes of all the Democrats and
most of the Americans. Do not let the organiza-
tion be longer delayed. Let no Republican engage
in any bargain; but, if we cannot choose our can-
didates, let our opponents choose theirs. The
offices are not worth another week's contest.

In the exploration by Lieut. Beale of a wagon-
road from Albuquerque, New-Mexico, due west, or
nearly so, to the Colorado River, the adaptability
of camels to those arid western regions seems to
have been put to a pretty thorough test. The im-
ported camels, some twenty in number, beside sev-
eral dromedaries, were landed originally at Indiana,
Texas, whence, after recruiting awhile, they were
taken to San Antonio, to be employed in the ex-
pedition of Lieut. Beale and that of Capt. Pope for
sinking artesian wells in the deserts intersected by
the Rio Pecos. Lieut. Beale left San Antonio on
the 25th of June, having selected for his expedition
twenty-three camels and three dromedaries. The
camels were laden with a large portion of the grain
necessary for the teams of mules. Those of them
which in their native country had been trained
to this business were found capable of carrying a
thousand pounds. The expedition took the route
from San Antonio to El Paso, and thence up the
Rio Grande to Albuquerque, at some distance west
of which the new explorations were to begin.
From San Antonio to Albuquerque, by this route,
the distance is over a thousand miles, a large
part of it through districts very scantily sup-
plied with either grass or water. It was accom-
plished in forty-five days, the train moving at an average
rate of four miles an hour, and the camels bearing
the journey perfectly well. From Albuquerque the
expedition marched to Zuni, an outlying settlement
of New-Mexico. Lieut. Beale left Zuni on the
28th of August, having obtained an escort of troops
from Fort Defiance, situated some ninety miles to
the north in the country of the Navajos. His
route lay nearly due west, along the 35th parallel
of north latitude, and through a region hitherto
almost unknown. As far as the Little Colorado,
the road, though, with volcanic ranges of moun-
tains constantly in sight, some of them capped
with snow, was comparatively level. There were
abundant supplies of grass, with tim-
ber sufficient for fuel, and plenty of wa-
ter. After crossing Little Colorado, which was
followed for some days and which has a wide and
fertile bottom, with a fringe of cotton wood along
the banks, the expedition encountered the San
Francisco mountain, having on its eastern slope
great forests of pine, and on its western slope forests
of cedar. From the western foot of this mountain
the country grows more barren till near the banks
of the Colorado it becomes a desert, except the
bottom lands a few miles in extent. The river here
was found to be from two to three hundred yards
wide, flowing at the rate of three or four miles an
hour and with nineteen feet of water in the mid-
channel. It was unobstructed by rocks, and was

apparently navigable for large steamers. The in-
habitants of an Indian village found here repro-
sented the river as maintaining the same character
as at Fort Yuma, near its junction with the Gila.

Here the camels were put to a very important
test. It is positively stated by Father Hux, in his
travels in Tartary, and by other writers, that the
camel cannot swim, and this alleged defect of
theirs had caused Lieutenant Beale a good deal of
anxiety. Having reached the Colorado he was de-
termined to settle the question for himself. The
first camel brought to the bank refused to enter the
river; but another being brought down, to the
great delight of the whole company, it took the
water freely and swam boldly across. The others,
tied one behind the other in strings of five, were
taken across in the same way. They not only
swam with ease, but in this particular, as in others,
they seemed to outdo the horses and mules. This
seemed to be the only remaining test needed to es-
tablish the character of the camel as a beast of
burden specially suited for those regions. Lieut.
Beale had started with the determination that the
experiment should be no half-way one, and he
made it a point to subject his camels to trials which
no other animal could stand. As to the result he
thus expresses himself:

"In all our lateral explorations they have carried
water, sometimes for more than a week, for the mules
used by the men—themselves never receiving even a
bucket full to one of them; they have traversed pa-
tiently with heavy packs, on these explorations, coun-
tries covered with the sharpest volcanic rock, and yet
their feet to this hour have evinced no symptom of
tenderness or injury; with heavy packs they have
crossed mountains, ascended and descended precipi-
tous places where an unladen mule found it difficult
to pass, even with the assistance of the rider dis-
mounted, and carefully picking his way. I think it
would be within bounds to say that in these various
lateral explorations they have traversed nearly double
the distance covered over by our mules and wagons."
"Leaving home with all the prejudice attaching to
untried experiments, and with many in our camp op-
posed to their use, and looking forward confidently to
their failure, I believe, at this time, I may speak for
every man in our party, when I say there is not one
of them who would not prefer the most indifferent of
our camels to four of our best mules, and I look
forward hopefully to the time when they will be in
general use in all parts of our country."

The country for eighty miles west of the Colo-
rado continues a sandy desert, with but little water
or grass. At that distance the expedition struck
the Mojave, where there began to have some
water in its bed. Crossing the San Bernardino
Mountain by the Cajon Pass, they reached Los
Angeles on the 29th of November. This route is
far preferable in every respect to that by the Gila,
hitherto followed. It is especially adapted for the
sheep trade—sheep being the chief staple of New-
Mexico—and is likely to lead to increased trade
and intercourse between New-Mexico and Cali-
fornia.

What particularly adapts the camel for use in
those regions is not merely their capacity to en-
dure fatigue and to go without water, but the very
coarse and scanty food with which they are con-
tent. They eat as they go along, whatever they
find in their path, bending their long necks and
throwing their heads into every narrow crevice of
the rocks where grows a cactus or a clump of
grass, or cropping the leaves from the branches of
trees without in the least retarding their progress.
In this respect, as in many others, they have a
great advantage over mules or horses, which re-
quire food as regularly as man himself.

The modern and patent religions invented by
Brigham Young, Dr. Ross and other well-known
and ingenious ecclesiastical artists, although for a
time they have seemed to be in a florid condi-
tion, have just now been subjected to a frigid
blast which may result in their radical exter-
mination. The worthy first above named, in spite
of his vigorous sermonizing and swearing, will
probably be prevailed upon to stop or "to step,"
it does not much matter which. But while Mr.
Buchanan is intent upon the correction of the mul-
titudinously-married mischief-makers of Salt Lake,
and determined to try the effect of a little gunpow-
der upon those distant heretics, does not hesi-
tate to administer a wholesome portion of gospel
to the new-lights nearer home. He recently with
due gravity informed us, that the principle which
lies at the foundation of the Law of Nations (and
by implication at the foundation of all law) is to be
found in the Divine command—"All things what-
soever ye would that men should do to you,
do ye even so unto them." This public and un-
reserved endorsement of Christian truth by so dis-
tinguished a personage as the President of the
United States, must with fresh hopes inspire the
bosoms of all our missionaries, ministers and moral-
ists; and we think should have a saccharine effect
even upon the vinegary temper of *The Journal of Commerce*. For if there be anything in
this world reviving and resuscitating the weary
soul, it is to hear the President of the United
States quoting such unusual and recondite texts
with all the facility of a well-drilled Sunday-school
boy; and if there be anything eminently respectable
and proper and correct, it is to witness that emi-
nent functionary descending from his high chair to
take Christianity by the hand in a cordial and pat-
ronizing way. Far be it from us to diminish our
rapture by remembering that a certain sable gen-
tleman with feet of a cloven construction is re-
ported to have exhibited upon occasion therefor
great Biblical lore, and miraculous volubility in
airing the same! We prefer to have faith in hu-
man nature. We have no respect for a man who
is always sneering.

At the same time, we have so much taste for
theological speculation and for Scriptural exegesis,
that we should very much like to know in what
sense the President receives this admirable text.
There was once a man who, through profound re-
flection, came to the conclusion that the words in
question mean, "Do unto others as they do unto
you" and we must do this profound person the
justice to say that he acted according to the spirit
of his version with commendable fidelity. And
through some strange mistake, and because we
have neglected our Puffendorfs, we had supposed
that this construction was that adopted by com-
mentators on the Laws of Nations, which are usu-
ally of the eye-for-an-eye and tooth-for-a-tooth de-
scription. Governments have not been, if our
historical studies may be relied upon, in the habit
of giving up cost and cloak, or, upon being smit-
ten, of turning the unslapped cheek to the foe.
There have been very few governments which
would not have coughed at the medicines which
they have administered in copious streams to their
neighbors.

Neither do the past career and present position
of the President serve to illuminate this interest-
ing question. When three accomplished diploma-
tists went to Ostend to eat oysters and settle the
balance of Western power, there was a certain
document which hinted not very obscurely that if
Spain would not sell Cuba to the United States,
the Christian people of this country would be un-
der the disagreeable necessity of stealing it. The

name of Mr. Buchanan was at the bottom of this
remarkable document, but the text which he has
unscripted was not at the top of it. Does he, with
his present light, as shown by his pious references,
still hold fast to the doctrines of the Ostend scandal?
Then we should say to Spain: "We are about to take
possession of your pretty little Cuba; but, in re-
turn for it, we will with pleasure allow you to
"help yourself to any State or Territory in our
possession." In fact, Mr. B. should propose a
sort of serious and Christian *swap*: the negotiations
to be opened with prayer and concluded, after the
grab-game is over, with a sermon.

Moreover, when Mr. Buchanan is about to send
to his mercenaries in Kansas fresh instructions—
directions to those who, by a judicious adminis-
tration of Federal balls and bayonets, are endeavoring
to persuade the people of that Territory that the
Lecompton Constitution is altogether lovely—let
him direct his Secretary of War to write this favor-
ite text at the head of the dispatches in the round-
est hand and in the blackest ink! Let him inform
his officers that the shooting, the marauding, the
swindling, the murdering, the intimidations and the
insults, are hereafter to be conducted upon strictly
Christian principles! Let him beg the bullies,
ruffians, drunkards and killers in his pay, to inscribe
upon their bogus ballots: "All things whatsoever
ye would that men should do to you, do ye even
so unto them."

But we had almost forgotten our dear friend the
Rev. Dr., whose new system of Rossianity has re-
cently been quite successful in the struggle with
Christianity at the South. This adoption by the
President of a principle which Rossianity neces-
sarily repudiates will be a severe blow to the en-
tering Doctor. Does Ross want to be held in
servitude? flogged? pickled? paddled? sold? sepa-
rated from his wife? torn from his children?
transported from his home? kicked and cuffed and
sworn at by black men? Of course not. Once let
this pestilent doctrine, so carelessly indorsed by
the President, attain the ascendancy in the South,
and Rossianity will vanish and Ross be out of busi-
ness. Wherefore Ross should request that emi-
nent scholar, chaste orator and pure divine, the
Rev. Bully Brownlow, to investigate the original
text. Perhaps the translation should read: "All
things whatsoever ye would NOT that men should
do to you," &c. In that case, Ross would be all
right and Christianity flourished forever.

We have by mail some further details as to new
disturbances in Mexico, of which information by
telegraph was published a few days since. In ac-
cepting the Plan of Tacubaya, which he did by a
manifesto dated the 19th of December, Comonfort
went into a review of the internal affairs of the
country since he had been called to the head of the
Government by the Plan of Ayutla, on the 1st of
March, 1854. The chief aim of this manifesto
seems to be to defend himself against any charge
of precipitation or personal ambition in accepting
the Dictatorship under the new Plan of Tacubaya.
The late Constitutional Convention, he says, was
treated from the beginning by him and his Govern-
ment with the greatest loyalty, but that body failed
to fulfill the expectation of the public by carrying
out in a satisfactory manner the promises and
guaranties of the Plan of Ayutla. No sooner, in-
deed, had the public become aware of the dominant
ideas of that body than symptoms of disgust and
disapprobation began decidedly to manifest them-
selves. Fearing, however, to act or to seem to
act in the interest of the party hostile to all re-
forms, the Government sustained the Congress in
spite of the public disgust and agitation, enabled it
to complete its labors, and even accepted and
swore to the new Constitution. But some of the
State Legislatures—whose influence and author-
ity had been chiefly consulted in the new Constitu-
tion—were the first to disregard and infringe it by
intruding on the limited powers still left to the
National Government, and under the shade and shield of legality a silent
but pervading anarchy was speedily established which
deprived the Central Government of its moral and
physical resources, and rendered it powerless to
contend against its enemies. This defect became
so apparent that even the Congress, met under
the new Constitution, saw the necessity of sus-
pending a part of its provisions. In this state of
things, Comonfort wished to resign, but hesitated
at taking a step which threatened to lead not
merely to civil war but to the dissolution of society
itself. In hopes of yet saving the new Constitu-
tion, he had suggested certain reforms—but the
troops in the capital and elsewhere, less confident
than himself of improvement by such means, had,
without any consultation with him, proclaimed the
Plan of Tacubaya.

This new movement he represents as not the act
of a faction, but as a mere echo on the part of the
troops of the national will, which had already re-
jected the new Constitution. Having been from
the beginning of his political career a
supporter of liberal principles, he does not now
mean to recede from a course of wise and prudent
reform. At the same time he disavows any in-
tention to attack either the consciences or the faith
of the citizens, hoping to be able to conciliate
freedom and religion. The overthrow of the Con-
stitution of 1857 disposes of a certain number of
these questions. As to the law of the 25th of
June, respecting the secularization of the property
of the Church, he professes a disposition to tran-
quillize by conciliating that reform with the inter-
ests of the religious corporations and these of pri-
vate individuals. Such was Comonfort's new pro-
gramme—vague enough, as is apt to be the case
with Mexican state papers, but seeming to look
pretty distinctly to an abandonment in part, if not
wholly, of the policy for some time pursued of se-
cularizing the estates of the clergy. Viewed in this
light, it has given decided offense to the *Paros*, or
ultra reform party. It has been denounced in
Vera Cruz and in the States of Guanajuato and
San Luis Potosi; but, though the movement seems
to be alarming, we have no information which will
enable us to judge of the probable result. It does
not yet appear whether the ultra conservative party
will take advantage of this quarrel to renew their
attempts to possess themselves of power, or
whether they will give their support to Comonfort.

Reports reach us from various sources that the
Administration is blindly bent on forcing the Le-
compton Constitution through Congress. We have
of late supposed, in view of the prospective vote of
the Territory against that instrument, that this
would not be done, unless the act were accom-
panied by a submission of the Constitution to the
people. We have supposed Congress would not
dare to commit so flagrant an outrage upon popular
sentiment as to undertake this scheme. This opin-
ion is not essentially weakened by the reports al-
luded to. We have held and represented from the
first that the design of the repeal of the Missouri

Compromise was to make Kansas a Slave State,
and that if Mr. Buchanan was elected it would be
made one. Knowing the villainy of the agencies at
work, we have supposed this result could not be
prevented, although a large majority of the people
of the Territory were against it. Fraud and force
in the official rule of the Territory, backed by Fed-
eral bayonets, we have considered too great an odds
for mere numbers. An unexpected streak of good
fortune in the throwing out of the Oxford frauds
by Gov. Walker, thus giving the Free-State men
the control of the last Territorial Legislature,
changed the aspect of affairs at a critical moment.
In carrying out their plans the rascals cheated so
badly that their own Governor was frightened out
of the expected cooperation, and declined his share
of the job. From this point the affairs of the Free-
State men began to look up. They got a chance to
vote fairly against the devils who have been spoliat-
ing them, and in a way which even the Administra-
tion cannot deny is according to law. This decisive
exhibition of their strength, it has seemed to us,
must settle the question of the usurpation; since
it can only now be carried on in open defiance of
the popular will, expressed at the very crisis which
the Federal authorities have heretofore agreed was
the proper and legitimate one for its expression.
With the People of Kansas clearly, flatly, decid-
edly, and legally against the Lecompton Constitution,
we have supposed that the villains were at length
cornered, and that Federal oppression would dare
to go no further.

But we are told it dares go further. Very well;
we shall see. The Republican party is not in a
condition to prevent it by Congressional action. If
the Administration is bold enough to undertake
to impose the Lecompton Constitution upon Kan-
sas against the majority of the people, let it pro-
ceed in its work. We wish it joy of its labors.
Politically, we ought not to object to the act. The
Pro-Slavery party can do nothing that will serve the
Administration half so much. That party and the
Administration representing it will prove to be
worse than we have ever described them. We
have supposed that there were some things too bad
for them to do. While we have all along foreseen
and predicted their determination, we have never-
theless thought they would cloak their acts to the
end, under some colorable pretext. We have not
supposed they would dare decide and defy the power
and very name of the authority under which they
have claimed to act—Popular Sovereignty. For in
doing it they manifest as much fatuity as villainy.

Let Congress and the Administration, then, pro-
ceed. If they have determined that Kansas shall
be a Slave State, under a Constitution not merely
unauthorized and unsanctioned, but legally voted
down, and vehemently repudiated by an over-
whelming majority, let it be so declared. The people
of the Free States will probably understand the case
when put in this form. And the wretches in Kan-
sas will gain but a temporary advantage from this
National crime. Kansas is sure to be a Free State
—if not upon her Admission, then at an early day
after her Admission; if not by the assent of Con-
gress, then in defiance of the resistance of Congress;
if not by legal and conservative means, then by the
right arms of her free citizens, aided by their com-
patriots throughout the Free States. But let the
resort to force be postponed until the last hope of
a peaceful redress of her wrongs shall have been
extinguished.

The *Washington Globe* of Saturday gives us the
entire debate of the day before on the already
celebrated \$7,000 tariff charge, and presents some
singular features. Mr. Stanton of Ohio, after
waiting, but in vain, for the dominant party in
the House to order an investigation, introduced his
resolutions raising a Select Committee for that
purpose. Subsequently, Mr. Sherman showed that
a very large majority of the Republicans voted
against the passage of the Tariff, which is charged
to have been carried through bribery, and that
all but two Democrats voted for it. The Demo-
cratic members substituted a resolution by Mr.
Letcher of Virginia for Stanton's, and will thus
have the control of the Committee in their own
hands. We trust, however, that they will prob-
ably the matter to the bottom, and expose rascality
fully, if there has been any, no matter on which
side they may find it.

Mr. Stanton and Mr. Grow argued also in favor
of ordering such an investigation as would give im-
plicated members an opportunity to confront the
witnesses against them—a privilege which the
Constitution secures to the petitioner thief. In the
last Congress, when the suspected Members ap-
pealed for a public trial before the fellow-members
who were to decide on their guilt, it was argued
that there was no time; and they were therefore
convicted on the report of a Committee which had
held all its sessions in the strictest secrecy. Though
Stanton and Grow were unsuccessful in their efforts
now, we trust that, as Congressmen are paid by
the year, and have the whole year before them, they
will not plead such an excuse again; but if any
person is implicated, whatever his party relations
may be, that he shall have the fullest opportunity
for a public trial by his peers before he is branded
with the stigma of corruption. Mr. Blair offered
a resolution condemning the suppression of testi-
mony taken by the Committee of the last session,
which had been expunged in their manuscript jour-
nal, and their refusal to follow up the clue which
this suppressed testimony gave to corruption on the
part of other Members, as an inexcusable failure
in the discharge of duty; but it was ruled out of order.
His object, however, was doubtless to serve notice
on the Committee of this session that their investi-
gations must be impartial, and not one-sided; and
this object was attained by the introduction of the
resolution.

One of the speakers at the late glorifying dinner
given to the filibuster Walker, at Richmond, pro-
nounced himself in favor of a Southern Republic,
"where negroes could be servants and white men
gentlemen." It must be confessed that the old-
fashioned race of gentlemen, which formerly ex-
isted in our Southern Republics, is very rapidly be-
coming extinct. They are being fast superseded
by a new generation, who esteem it the height
of courage and chivalry to steal unawares, three to-
gether, on an unarmed man, one besting him over
the head while the other two watch in the neigh-
borhood to keep off intruders and see fair play.
To revive the race of gentlemen at the South is a
very excellent object, and if the thing cannot be
accomplished in any other way, we too, with such a
result in prospect, might be induced to go in for
a Southern Republic. As things stand at present
in the South, though there is no great obstacle that
we are aware of to negroes being servants, it is,
it must be confessed, exceedingly difficult for
white men to be gentlemen. But whether Walker,
and such as he, would be apt to succeed any bet-
ter in that line in Nicaragua than they do in Vir-
ginia admits, perhaps, of some doubt. It is Hor-

ace, we believe, who remarks that a man does not
change his nature by crossing the sea.

Judge Russell has now on hand a good opportu-
nity to indicate that high sense of justice, and de-
sire to repress and punish crime, for which he has
claimed so much credit. The case of the murder
of the negro in Thomas street has passed through
the ordinary stages of indictment, and is within a
few days of coming before the Judge for trial.
Murder cases are generally sent to the Court of
Oyer and Terminer, but there may be good reasons
why this one should not go there. The affair was
for some time considered to be a great mystery,
the negro having been shot by some person either
in or on a carriage which drove rapidly away, no
arrests being made. When the matter came to be
investigated, certain city officials made themselves
very busy about it, and the same political influences
were brought to bear which have been so potent in
cases of ticket swindling, lottery-policy selling, and
beating of steamboat captains. Certain persons
were indicted, but it is freely stated that they are
not the guilty parties; that these indictments had
been purposely brought about to shield the real cul-
prits; that, as a matter of course, the parties in-
dicted would be tried and found not guilty, and the
whole thing pass off to the satisfaction of the regu-
lators. Whether this has really been so or not
is not the question; but it is freely stated that they
are not the guilty parties; that these indictments had
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